

MAKING WAR ON DISEASE MENACE

American Red Cross Announces Budget of \$48,200,000 For Current Year.

NEW DISASTER RELIEF PLAN.

Continuance of Heavy Work Abroad Deemed Necessary to Protect United States—\$21,000,000 Less Than Last Year.

A program of relief and service toward which appropriations of \$48,200,000 have been made has been outlined for the American Red Cross for the fiscal year, July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, according to official announcement by national headquarters of the organization at Washington. The figures for 1920-21 are \$21,000,000 below those of 1919-20, in which \$69,400,000 was spent.

Important among the items of the budget for the present year is the appropriation of \$31,500,000 for relief in foreign lands, which includes \$11,000,000 in purchased supplies on hand and not distributed.

Must Protect United States.

This will enable the American Red Cross to continue its humanitarian effort to aid stricken peoples to re-establish themselves, to fight the disease epidemics which threaten many countries and to efface largely the remaining traces of the blight left by the World War. It is regarded as social as well as physical sanitation on a large scale that will have a direct bearing on future conditions in America.

Central Europe, the chief sufferer from the conflict, today is facing another winter of famine, pestilence and war. Typhus decreased much during the summer months where last winter had its greatest stronghold, but physicians who investigated the situation at the behest of the League of Red Cross Societies have given their unqualified opinion that this coming winter will see a recurrence on an unprecedented scale. The Red Cross feels it must continue preventive measures abroad to keep this and other deadly maladies from the United States.

Millions for Work at Home.

On the disease was sweeping Central Europe last winter the American Red Cross, with the aid of the governments of afflicted nations, undertook the fight against it. Hospitals were established wherever possible and food and clothing were distributed to the unfortunates. Millions of people, who by reason of their undernourishment were prey to the epidemics. Where organization contributed last year to the great inroads made by the disease, by virtue of its knowledge of the disease and the presence of well established hospital centers, the American Red Cross this year will undertake the work with a new confidence.

Including the total of \$11,000,000 in supplies left from the last fiscal year, the \$31,500,000 is \$21,000,000 less than the expenditures for 1919-20.

Appropriations for domestic activities total \$16,700,000.

The largest item of this "home" budget is \$7,800,000 for civilian relief work. This includes service and assistance for families of soldiers, sailors and marines, and work incidental to disaster. Of the total appropriation for civilian relief, \$5,000,000 is held in reserve for the carrying out of special disaster relief.

Reduced Overhead Expense.

The Red Cross invariably is the first thought of a community visited by calamity. With this in mind, it was determined by the Executive Committee in preparing the budget of 1919-20 to have a fixed reserve fund from which to draw in these instances.

For assistance to soldiers, sailors and marines in hospitals and in camps this year \$1,900,000 has been set aside. Four million two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for improvement of health and prevention of disease throughout the United States during the current twelve months. The Red Cross is co-operating fully with the United States Health Service in this work and through its Junior Red Cross is doing much to spread among children the principles of sanitation. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made for developing the peace time program of the Red Cross by service to its chapters in all regions.

The appropriation of \$48,200,000 is exclusive of the local expenditures of the 5,000 or more chapters.

Administration expenses this year will be \$1,900,000. Last year they were \$2,300,000.

Don't Wait

for workers to come and ask you for a renewal of your membership. Send in your dollar to the nearest local chapter of the American Red Cross. Welcome the opportunity and privilege of replenishing your fellowship by promptly answering the

Fourth Roll Call
November 11-25, 1920

AGRICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

United States Department of Agriculture and

State A. & M. College Extension Service
G. B. Dunlap,
County Agent.

Editor's Note: The News is glad to publish in this department any item from any source, pertaining to farm work, farm development and farm interest. All that is required is accuracy in all statements made. It is our desire to make this department of real interest.

FARM LEASES

The farm-lease contract is among the most troublesome features of the farming business, and one of considerable importance in view of the fact that the 1910 census—the results of the 1920 census are not yet available—shows that 37 per cent of all farms are operated by tenants and another 9.3 per cent by owners who lease additional land. It is estimated that part of all of the land and improvements of about 3,000,000 farms are rented, and that, while the average length of tenancy is three years the majority of lease contracts are for one year, making about 2,000,000 lease contracts to be made or renewed each year.

For the guidance of tenants and landlords who wish to avoid trouble through misunderstanding, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the farm-lease contract—Farmers' Bulletin 1164—which may be obtained free on application.

A written lease is much more satisfactory than a verbal one, this bulletin points out. If one of the parties should die, a written contract protects his estate from false claims by the other party. Moreover it serves as a memorandum to both parties so that the actual terms of the contract may not be forgotten.

The principal points to be considered in the farm lease, which are dealt with more or less at length in the bulletin, are:

Date, names of parties, time of duration, manner of termination, description of property, reservations, assurances and guaranties by both parties, agreements with respect to credit, respective contributions by both parties of operating capital and to expenses, adjustments regarding property owned in joint account, payment of rent; specifications with respect to the care, use, and improvement of the real estate; specifications with respect to farming method and procedure, provisions for supervision, procedure at termination of lease, enforcement at termination of lease, enforcement of contract, and final details.

OKLAHOMA CROP REPORT

The Bureau of Crop Estimates and the State Board of Agriculture, co-operating, report the first half of the month entirely favorable for all harvest operations and for plowing as well as the sowing of wheat, barley and rye. The latter part, however, was marked by heavy and continued rains which flooded the bottoms and materially reduced the quality of cotton, corn, sorghums and peanuts. Temperatures were generally moderate throughout the north and killing frosts did not arrive ahead of average dates. A light frost fell on September 30, and another on October 1, doing little or no damage; a heavy frost fell on the morning of the 28th and the first killing frost, confined to the north and west, came on November 1, with the exception of cotton all crops had reached a stage of maturity by the close of the month which made them immune from any

but slight injury. An unusually large amount of plowing for this time of the year has been done.

Only three years in the past two decades have exceeded this year's Corn yield. In 1904, the average was 30.2 bushels per acre; in 1906 33.3 bushels; and 29.5 bushels in 1915. There have been seven years, however, whose total production surpassed that of 1920. Starting with 2,900,000 acres in corn in 1901, the average showed a steady increase until it reached some 5,900,000 acres in 1919; since then each year practically has witnessed a decline until today the average is but a small percentage greater than it was twenty years ago. Our farmers are learning which sections are adapted to corn and which are better for kafir, milo and other grain sorghums.

The yield of white potatoes compares very well with last year's. But for lack of sufficient moisture at the time of ripening of the main crop, undoubtedly this would have been as good a season as in 1902 when the average yield was 91 bushels per acre. The percentage grown for market has not varied from the usual and remains at slightly less than one-third of the crop. So far this season, a total of 538 cars of white potatoes have been shipped; for the same period last year, 658 cars; and a total of 677 cars for the entire last season.

The record of the Bureau of Markets shows but 2 cars of sweet potatoes shipped this season prior to November 2 and a total of 19 cars for last season. The yield and quality of this year's crop are very good, with the average the same as in 1915. The percentage reported as grown for market is somewhat below the 49 per cent of 1919.

The average yield of the Grain Sorghums this year is the best on record; the yield of both grain and forage is very good. The distribution of rainfall favored the greater portion of the West where the bulk of kafir, milo and feterita is grown. These sorghums are grown in the following proportions: kafir 47 per cent; milo 42 per cent; feterita 4 per cent; all other 7 per cent. Practically 20 per cent of the land in cultivated crops in the western third of Oklahoma is devoted to the grain sorghums.

Cotton suffered severe damage during the latter part of October from the almost continuous series of heavy rains. Bottom fields in many instances were flooded and the crops greatly injured. Since the rains much of the lint is grading low middling with the average at strict low. A large proportion of this is stained. The yield of Sorghum Sirup has been unusually high this year and considerably better than the average.

ARE WARM FRIENDS

OF THE HORSE

Dr. Harding, father of Senator Warren G. Harding, republican presidential nominee, is another friend of the horse who stands by his convictions. Dr. Harding, who is a practicing physician, keeps his own horse and buggy, and a peep into his ledger disclosed the fact that there is something more than sentiment to his convictions. He has a buggy in excellent condition which cost him less than a hundred dollars five years ago, and the daily board bill plus shoeing and all operating expenses for his driv-

ing horse, amount to less than fifty cents per day, or about fifteen dollars per month.

President and Mrs. Wilson are notably warm friends of the driving horse, and do not mind the eyebrows raised over the fact that they drove in an old fashioned victoria, which, in spite of its age, was in perfect condition. In contrast to this was the up-to-the-minute smartness of the turnout with high-stepping coast horses used by the bridal party last season at the Vanderbilt Littleton wedding.

This appreciation of the driving horse is coming along in step with an increasing popularity for horseback riding in leading cities of this country. In New York, the bridge paths of Central Park, Van Cortland Park and the world famous Riverside Drive are daily filled with riders who are appealing for more room and connecting links between paths. Chicago is becoming more and more an equestrian center; Minneapolis has seen a great riding and driving horse rival, while in San Francisco and Los Angeles, horseback riding and driving are popular throughout the entire year.

ARE DIGGING COAL

Soft coal production for the week of October 30 was 12,338,000 tons, a new maximum for the year, figures made public Monday by the United States geological survey show.

Anthracite production during the same week was 1,696,000 tons, a decrease of 219,000 tons from the preceding week.

Read our ad on page 3 of this issue.

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GREEN THOMPSON, Vice-President

FRANK GIBSON, Vice-President

DIAL CURRIN, Cashier

FRANK L. DYER, Assistant-Cashier

RALPH OWNBY, Assistant Cashier

J. S. TURNER, Assistant Cashier.

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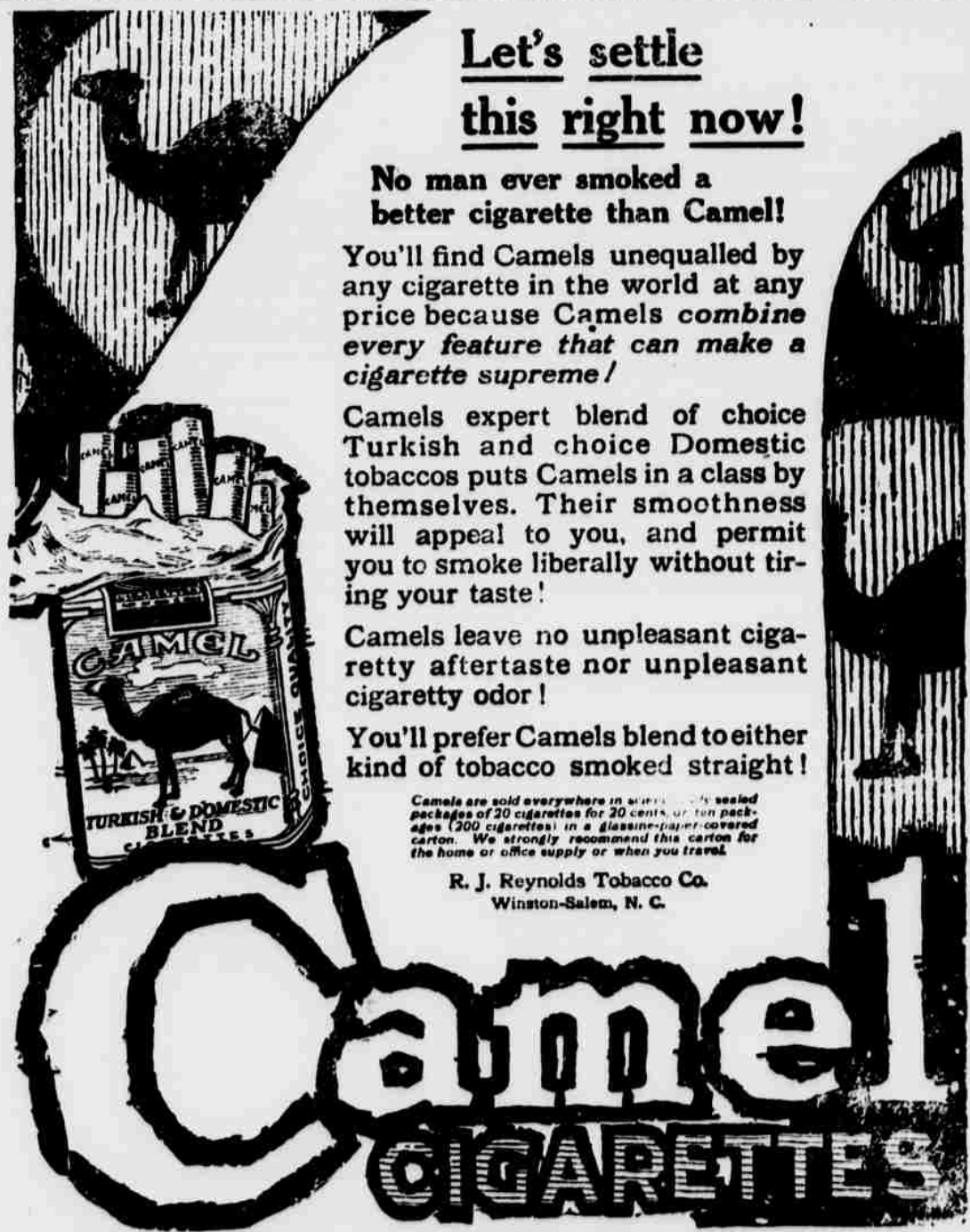
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